

KPN Mobile Internet Router 850

User Manual





Safety Precautions

Read the safety precautions carefully to ensure the correct and safe use of your wireless device.

For detailed information, see chapter 14 “Safety Information.”



	Do not switch on your device when the device use is prohibited or when the device use may cause interference or danger
	Do not use your device while driving.
	Follow the rules or regulations in hospitals and health care facilities. Switch off your device near medical apparatus.
	Switch off your device in an aircraft. The device may cause interference to control signals of the aircraft.
	Switch off your device near high-precision electronic devices. The device may affect the performance of these devices.
	Do not attempt to disassemble your device or its accessories. Only qualified personnel are allowed to service or repair the device.
	Do not place your device or its accessories in containers with strong electromagnetic field.
	Do not place magnetic storage media near your device. Radiation from the device may erase the information stored on them.
	Do not put your device in a high-temperature place or use it in a place with flammable gas such as a gas station
	Keep your device and its accessories away from children. Do not allow children to use your device without guidance
	Use approved accessories only to avoid explosion.
	Observe the laws or regulations on device use. Respect others' privacy and legal rights when using your device.

Table of Contents

Introduction	7
1. Using the Configuration page of the Mobile Internet Router 850	8
Login to the Management Page	8
Management Page overview	9
Operation functions	9
Gateway-status	9
Using the wizard Quick Setup	10
Connection to the internet	10
Validate the PIN-code	11
View the configuration-information of the MIR850	11
2. Quick Setup of your Mobile Internet Router 850 (MIR850)	12
Configure the PPP-profile settings	12
Configuring PPP Dial-up Settings	13
Configuring WLAN Settings	13
Configuring the WLAN Encryption	14
Validating Quick Setup	15
3. Configure WLAN on your computer	16
The wireless configuration	16
Configuration Requirements	16
Configuring the Wireless Network	16
Configure the PC-network	17
Configure the Network Connection	17
Disabling Proxy Settings	18
4. Description of the Advanced Settings	19
5. System Management	20
Changing the Password	20
Upgrading the device	20
Restoring the Factory Defaults	20
Restarting the Device	20
Viewing the Version Information	20
6. SIM / USIM setting configuration	21
Enabling or Disabling the PIN Code	21
De-block a (U)SIM that is blocked	21
Changing the PIN Code	22
Auto Validating PIN Code	22

7. Mobile Network Settings	23
Setting the Preferred Mode and Band	23
Configuring the Mode for Searching Network	24
8. Dial-up settings	25
Configuring the PPP Settings	26
Managing the Profile List	26
Description of the Interface	27
Creating a Profile	27
Changing a Profile	27
Deleting a Profile	27
9. DHCP settings	28
10. WLAN (WiFi) settings	29
Enabling or Disabling the WLAN	29
WLAN Basic Settings	29
WLAN Advanced Settings	31
Configuring the MAC Filter	31
WLAN Bridge	32
11. Security settings	33
Firewall-switch	33
LAN MAC filter	33
LAN IP filter	34
Adding an IP Address	34
Changing an IP Address	34
Deleting an IP Address	34
Validating an IP Filter	35
Virtual server	35
Adding a Virtual Server	35
Changing a Virtual Server	35
Deleting a Virtual Server	35
Validating a Virtual Server	36
DMZ-Settings	36
UPnP-Settings	36
Remote Management	36
12. Example of a Standard Network with your MIR850	37

13. Trouble-shooting	38
What to do if a PC in the LAN cannot access the Internet?	38
What to do if a PC in the WLAN cannot access the WLAN?	38
What to do if I forgot the IP address of the LAN interface?	38
What to do if bridging between two devices is unsuccessful?	38
When the signal strength is normal, what to do if the downloading rate is low?	38
14. Safety Information	41
Interference	41
Medical Device	41
Area with Inflammables and Explosives	41
Traffic Security	41
Safety of Children	42
Environment Protection	42
WEEE Approval	42
RoHS Approval	42
Laws and Regulations bservance	42
Care and Maintenance	42
Emergency Call	43
Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)	43
Body Worn Operation	43
Regulatory Information	43
15. Abbreviations	44

Introduction

The KPN Mobile Internet Router 850 (MIR850) is a technically very advanced Internet Router (Gateway) with which you can work on the Internet being fully mobile, everywhere within coverage of a Mobile cellular network. In the MIR850 you have to put a (U)SIM card, and after that it will connect to the mobile network of the network provider from which you obtained the SIM-card. In The Netherlands that is probably the mobile network of KPN. Four wired users can connect at the same time via a network cable, and even more users can register to the MIR850 device over WiFi. All can then work at the same time.

Depending on the place the MIR850 is positioned, and the availability and coverage of the mobile network in that area, theoretically the following Internet-speeds can be reached.

Note: Not (yet) every mobile network operator supports the maximum speeds. Contact your mobile network operator for more details

Important Note: The speeds in the table below are maximum speeds that can be reached by the MIR850 device in total. That means if more than 1 person is connected and working at the same time (for example Browsing the Internet or sending/receiving Email), that these users will **share** this speed, and each separate user will experience a lower speed!

Network type	Max. download (theoretical)	Max. download (practical)	Max. upload (theoretical)	Max. upload (practical)
GPRS	54 kbps	50 kbps	54 kbps	50 kbps
EDGE	236 kbps	200 kbps	236 kbps	200 kbps
UMTS	384 kbps	370 kbps	384 kbps	370 kbps
HSDPA	7,2 Mbps	6 Mbps	384 kbps	370 kbps
HSUPA	7,2 Mbps	6 Mbps	2 Mbps	1,5 Mbps

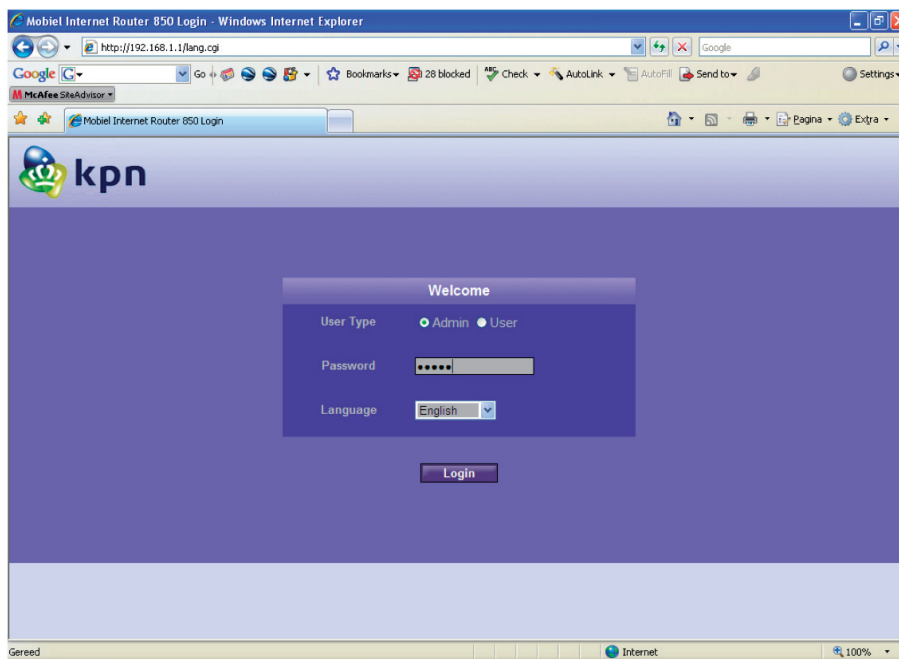
Next to Internet-access, a normal analogue telephone can be connected to the Phone-port of the MIR850. Via this phone, normal voice calls can be made and received.

1. Using the Configuration page of the Mobile Internet Router 850

The supported features and real outlook are depending on the actual product. The pictures in this manual are for illustration purposes only. See the actual product and/or consult your shop for more details.

Login to the Management Page

1. Connect your computer via a network-cable to the Mobile Internet Router 850 (MIR850)
2. Start the Internet browser and enter the address <http://192.168.1.1> in the address bar.
3. Select a user type, enter the [password](#), and then click [Login](#).
 - **Admin:** This user type is authorized to view and change the configurations. The default password is [admin](#).
 - **User:** This user type is authorized to view only the basic status information. The default password is [user](#).



To avoid a configuration conflict, only one user is allowed to log in to the management page at a time.

Management Page overview








Operation functions

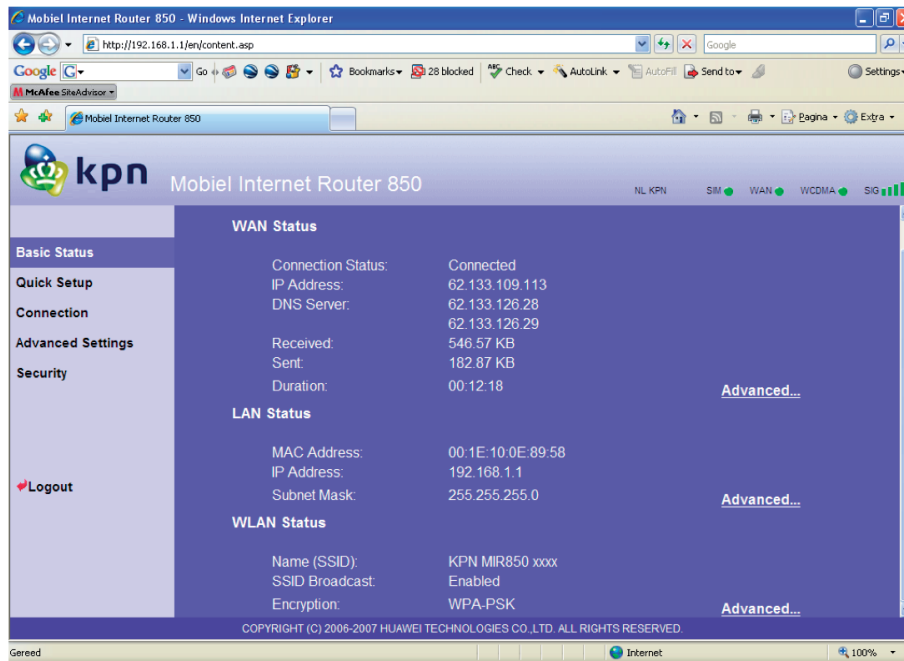
The following table shows the main operations in the management page.

Item	Description
Basic status	Displays the parameter configuration status of the device.
Quick Setup	Quickly configures the device.
Connection	Displays the network connection status and connects to the network.
Advanced settings	Configures the advanced settings.
Security	Configures the security settings. (Optional)
Logout	Log out of the management page.

Gateway-status

The following table shows the status information of the device.

Item	Beschrijving	
SIM/USIM	 The SIM-kaart is valid and verified.	 The SIM-kaart is not (yet) present or verified.
Internet	 The PPP-connection is established.	 The PPP-connection is not (yet) established.
HSDPA/UMTS	 There is a connection to HSDPA/UMTS-network.	 The HSDPA/UMTS-network is not (yet) available.
	If the MIR850 is registered with another network-mode, the corresponding network connection status is displayed.	
SIG	The signal strength from weak to strong is shown as follows: 	



Using the wizard Quick Setup

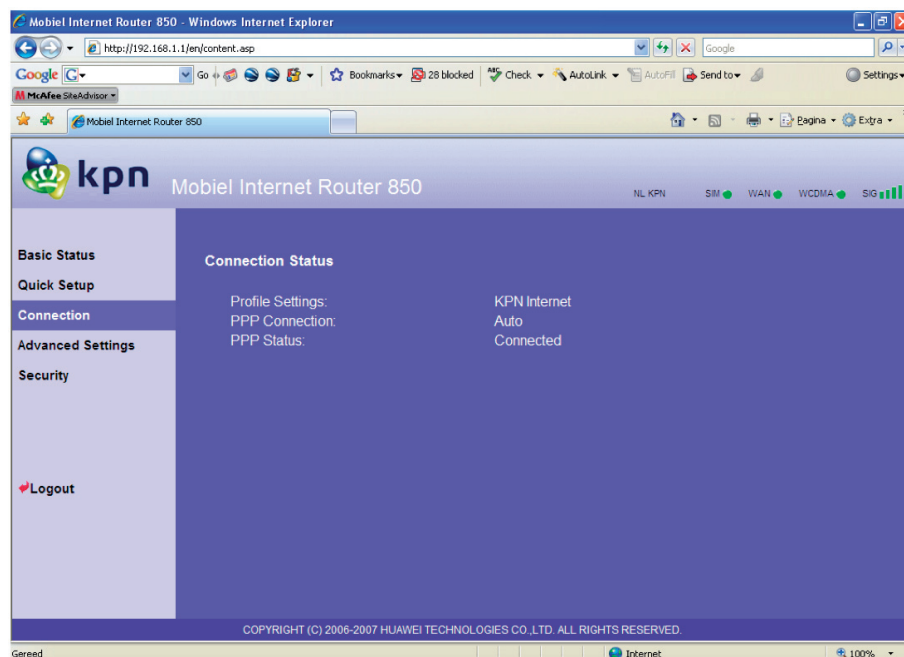
The Quick Setup will help you configure the most important settings in your MIR850.

If you use the management page of the MIR850 for the First time, you will be redirected to this Quick Setup automatically.

Connection to the internet

Open the page "Connection Status"

- Click on "Connection" to open the status page.



Make a connection to the Internet

1. If the PIN of your SIM is activated, you will be prompted to enter the PIN-code.
2. If PPP-connection is set to Automatic or Request, refresh the page to view the connection status
3. If the PPP-connection is set to Manual, click on "Connect" to make a connection to the Internet and "Disconnect" to disconnect from the Internet
4. Wait for some minutes. If the page reports that the connection has been established, you can open the Web-browser and type the address of the website to visit, to start browsing.

Validate the PIN-code

1. Enter the right PIN-code and click "OK".

- The PIN-code of a new (U)SIM-card is default set to 0000.
- If you enter the PIN wrong 3 times in a row the PIN will be blocked and you will need the PUK-code to unblock it.
- If the PIN verification fails, you cannot use the MIR850.
- If the selection "Store PIN-code" is activated, automatic validation is activated.
- If automatic validation of the PIN is activated, the PIN is stored in the MIR850, and will be validated automatically every time the MIR850 starts up again.

- After the PIN has been verified successfully, enter "Continue" to enter the connection page.

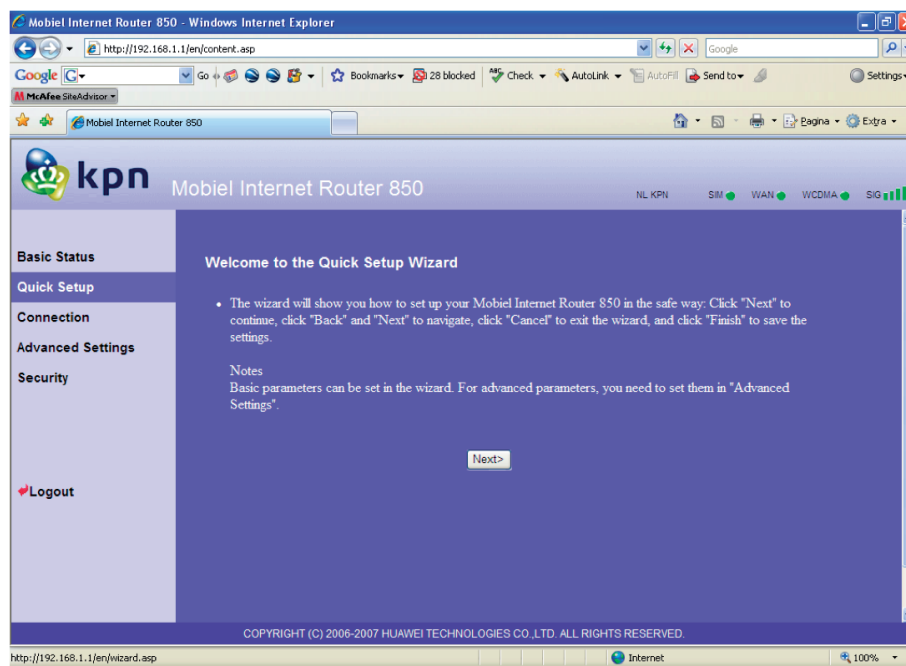
View the configuration-information of the MIR850

On the configuration page, you can view the current parameter configuration information and the network connection status. Under "Network connection status" you will find the items WAN, LAN and WLAN.

1. Click Basic Status.
2. Click Advanced on the right part of the page to view the advanced status.
3. Click Refresh to view the current status on the advanced status page.

2. Quick Setup of your Mobile Internet Router 850 (MIR850):

Important: All relevant connection settings to for direct use of your MIR850 are already pre-configured in your MIR850 by KPN before you bought it. With these settings the MIR850 automatically makes a connection to the mobile network (of KPN) and to the Internet.



You can use the quick setup wizard to configure and maintain the basic parameters of the device. Click **Quick Setup** to access the welcome page. Click **Next** to configure the PPP profile settings.

Configure the PPP-profile settings

- **Profile Name:** Enter a profile name when the text box is empty.
- **Dial-up Number/PPP User Name/PPP Password:** Enter these three parameters provided by the internet service provider (ISP). The dial-up number is used to initiate the network call; the PPP user name and PPP password is used to obtain the service authorization provided by the ISP.
- **APN/IP Address:** Select the mode for obtaining the access point name (APN) and IP address. If the Mobile Network Operator provides the relevant parameters, select **Static** and enter their values. Otherwise, select **Dynamic** and the device automatically obtains them.

The already pre-configured settings from KPN are:

Profile Name	KPN Internet
Dial-up Number	*99#
PPP User Name	<empty>, not used
PPP Password	<empty>, not used
APN (Static)	fastinternet
IP-Address	Dynamic

Configuring PPP Dial-up Settings

PPP Connection: Select the dial-up access mode.

- **Auto:** The device automatically connects to the Internet and does not disconnect when no data is transmitted.
- **On Demand:** The device automatically connects to the Internet when data transmission exists. When the duration of no data transmission exceeds the maximum idle time, the device disconnects the Internet connection.
- **Manual:** The device connects to the Internet after you click Connect on the connection page. For details, see “Accessing the Internet.”
- **PPP Authentication:** This service is provided by your ISP. For details, consult your ISP

Configuring WLAN Settings

(Name) SSID: Enter a name for your wireless local area network (WLAN).

The service set identifier (SSID) is used to identify a WLAN. A PC and the wireless device can perform normal data communication only when they have the same SSID's. To ensure the WLAN security, do not use the default SSID. You can enter a character string as the SSID, such as **MyHome**.

Note: Out-of the box, already an SSID is pre-configured by KPN: “KPN MIR850 xxxx”, where xxxx is a unique number.

SSID Broadcast: Enable or disable the SSID broadcast.

- **Enabled:** The device broadcasts the SSID of the WLAN and users can easily access the WLAN. In this case, unauthorized users can also access the WLAN because the SSID is broadcasted.
- **Disabled:** The device does not broadcast the SSID of the WLAN. Before accessing the WLAN, a user must obtain the SSID of the WLAN. In this case, the WLAN security is improved.

For the convenience of users accessing the WLAN, you can select **Enabled** for SSID Broadcast when you configure the WLAN setting. After the setting, you can select **Disable** to improve the WLAN security.

Configuring the WLAN Encryption

To access the WLAN, you must set the wireless security key on your PC to be the same as that of the wireless device.

Note: Out-of the box, already WPA-encryption is pre-configured by KPN, with a randomly generated WPA-key. This WAP-key is printed on a separate label on the bottom of the MIR850 device.

No Encryption

For the convenience of users accessing the WLAN, you can select **NO ENCRYPTION** for the **Encryption mode** when you set up a WLAN. It is not recommended to select this option in daily use.

WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK

- **WPA-PSK:** It is a 256-bit data encryption method that can automatically change the key.
- **WPA2-PSK:** It is a more secure version of **WPA-PSK** and it supports the IEEE 802.11 standard.
- **WPA Encryption Algorithm:** TKIP, AES, TKIP+AES.
- **WPA Pre-Shared Key:** You can enter a 64-character hexadecimal value or 8-63-character ASCII value as the key. The ASCII value contains all characters that can be entered through the PC keyboard, and the hexadecimal value contains numbers of 0-9 and characters of A-F. For example, you can enter the ASCII value of **1234abcde** as the key.
- **Network Key Rotation Interval:** It is used to set how long a network key is dynamically changed. By default, it is 0. To disable this function, you can set the value to **0** or **null**.

WEP

Wireless Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a 64-bit or 128-bit data encryption method. The 128-bit WEP encryption provides higher security level.

Network key 1: You can enter 5 ASCII characters or 10-character hexadecimal numeral to form a 64-bit key. You can also enter 13 ASCII characters or 26-character hexadecimal numeral to form a 128-bit key.

Validating Quick Setup

The last page of the wizard displays all the settings you have configured.

- To accept the settings, click **Finish**.
- To change the settings, click **Back**.
- To quit the settings, click **Cancel**.

3. Configure WLAN on your computer

Configuring WLAN (WiFi) on a WLAN 802.11b/g compatible computer is standard. The screenshots below are examples of how it looks with Windows XP. This takes the Windows XP operating system (OS) as an example to describe how to configure your computer. For other OS's, the configurations may be different and you need to configure them as required.

The wireless configuration

The wireless configuration allows your PC to connect to the device through the wireless network.

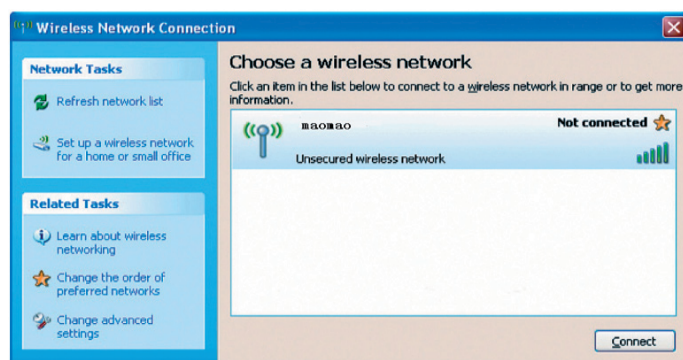
If you need only the Ethernet to connect your PC, you can skip this part.

Configuration Requirements

- To set up wireless network connection, your PC must be configured with the WLAN adapter that supports the IEEE 802.11 b/g protocol.
- If the encryption function is enabled, you need to ensure that all PCs connecting to the device use the same key as that of the device.
- For the use of WLAN adapter, refer to the WLAN adapter user guide provided by the manufacturer.
- For the encryption configurations, see “Configuring the WLAN Encryption Mode.”
- For SSID parameters configuration, see “Configuring WLAN Settings.”

Configuring the Wireless Network

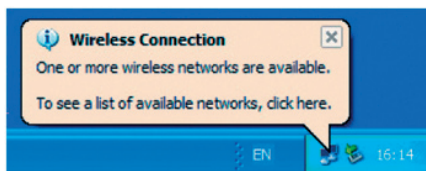
1. Choose **Start > Control Panel > Network Connections > Wireless Network Connection**.
2. Click **Show Wireless Networks** to display the wireless network connection list.
3. Select the network connection that the SSID is the same as that of the device, and then click **Connect**.



4. If the encryption parameter is set for the device, the **Wireless Network Connection** dialog box is displayed and requires the network key and confirmation. The value you entered must be the same as the **WPA Pre-Shared Key** or **Network Key** of the device..



5. Wait for a while after you enter the correct network key. The wireless connection icon displays in the status area in the lower right corner of the screen. Then, your PC can automatically connect to the device.



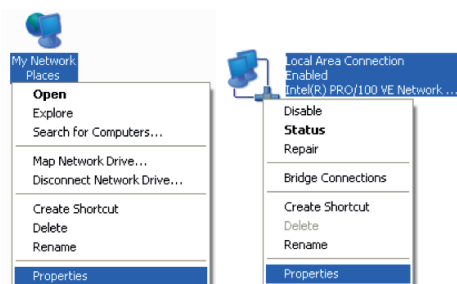
Configure the PC-network

De recommended configuration settings for use with the MIR850 are:

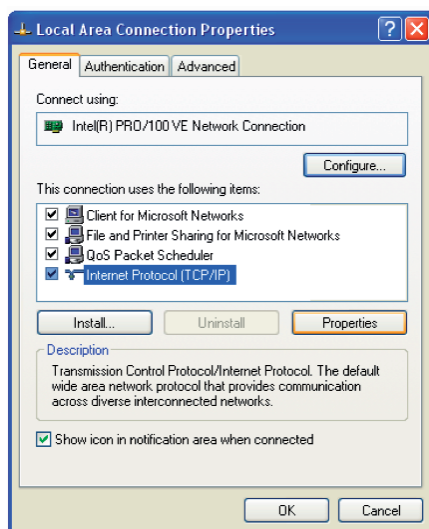
- Assign IP-address automatically.
- Disable use of a **Proxy Server for the LAN**.

Configure the Network Connection

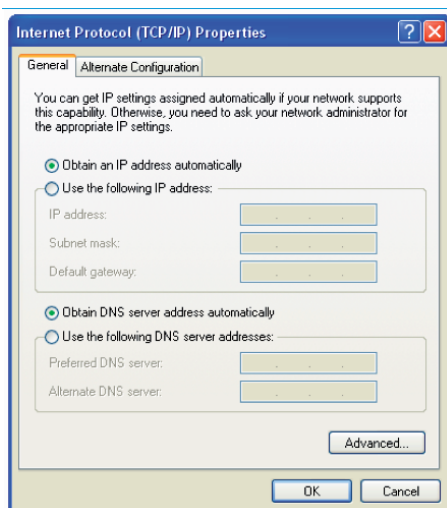
1. Choose **My Network Places > Properties > Local Area Connection**.
2. Right-click the **Local Area Connection** icon and select **Properties**.



3. In the **Local Area Connection Properties** dialog box, select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** in the **This connection uses the following items** list box, and then click **Properties**.



4. In the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties** dialog box, select **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server address automatically**, and then click **OK**.

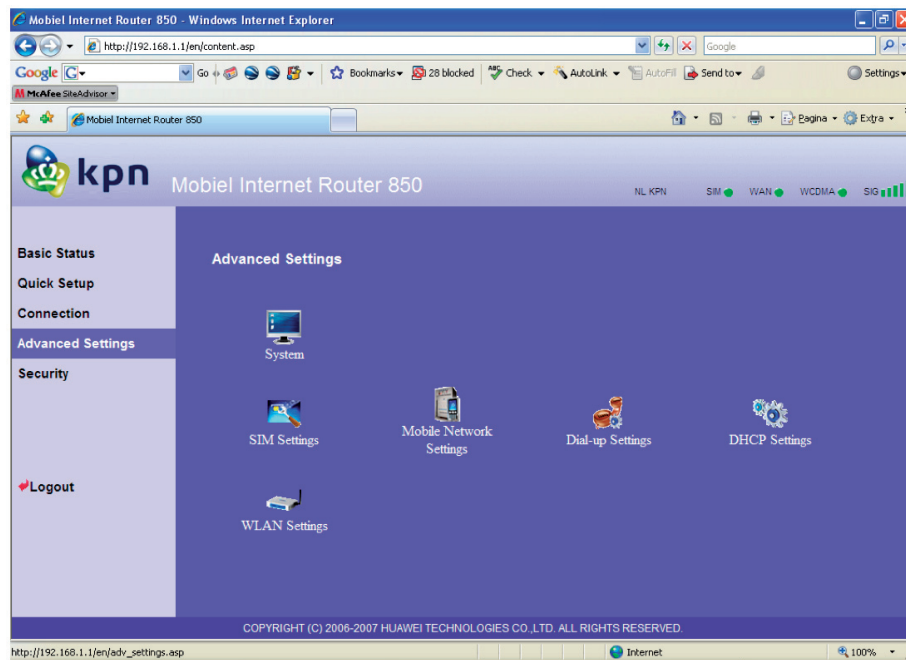


Disabling Proxy Settings







1. Start the Internet browser, and then choose **Tools > Internet Options**.
2. Select the **Connections** tab, and then click **LAN Settings**.
3. In the **LAN Settings** dialog box, deselect **Use a proxy server for your LAN**.

4. Description of the Advanced Settings


Click [Advanced Settings](#), you can configure both the basic attributes and advanced parameters of the device, and also perform routine maintenance and management to the device.



The following table shows the functions of the shortcut icons..


	Click to access the System page.
	Click to access the SIM/UIM Settings page.
	Click to access the Mobile Network Settings page.
	Click to access the Dial-up Settings page.
	Click to access the DHCP Settings page.
	Click to access the WLAN Settings page

5. System Management


Click  to access the [System](#) page.

Changing the Password

You can change the login password to prevent unauthorized users from logging in to the management page.

1. Click .
2. Enter the current password, and then enter the new password and confirm it.
3. Click [Modify](#).

Upgrading the device

1. Click .
2. Enter the path or click [Browse](#) to select the software image file to be updated.
3. Click [Upgrade](#).



Note:

- After the system is upgraded, the system automatically restarts. The whole process takes two to three minutes
- The software programs for upgrading must come from the official website of Huawei or the official website of the Mobile Network Operator.
- Upgrading the software does not change the configuration of the client.


Restoring the Factory Defaults

If you need to reconstruct the network or you forget the changes of some parameters, you can choose to restore factory defaults and reconfigure the device.


Click  to access the [Restore Defaults](#) page, and then click [Restore](#).

After this operation, all configurations are restored to the defaults.


Restarting the Device

1. Click  to access the [Reboot](#) page.
2. Click [Reboot](#).

Viewing the Version Information


Click  to access the [Version](#) page. You can view the hardware version, software version, and the release time.

6. SIM / USIM setting configuration

Click  to access the **SIM/USIM Settings** page. When the device works in the ROM-SIM mode, the page is not available.

- If you enter a wrong PIN-code 3 times in a row, the SIM will be blocked. You then need the appropriate PUK-code to de-block the SIM.
- The PIN-code can be 4 to 8 numbers. Alphabetical characters are not allowed.

Enabling or Disabling the PIN Code

1. Click  om het venster voor PIN-codebeheer te openen.
2. Select **Enable/Disable** in the **PIN Code Operation** list box.
3. Enter the correct PIN code.
4. Click **Apply**.

De-block a (U)SIM that is blocked


If the (U)SIM is blocked (because of too many false PIN attempts), you can de-block it by entering the right PUK-code, and after that setup a new PIN.

- If you do not have the PUK of your SIM (any more), consult your Mobile Network Operator. For safety reasons you will then need a new USIM.
- If you enter a wrong PUK-code 10 times in a row, the SIM will be blocked forever. Also then you will need a new SIM. Consult your Mobile Network Operator for this.

1. Enter the right PUK-code
2. Enter the new PIN, and confirm this.
3. Click on **“Apply”** to save the information.


Changing the PIN Code

When the PIN code protection is enabled, you can reset the PIN code.

1. Click  .
2. Select **Modify** in the **PIN Code Operation** list box.
3. Enter the current PIN code.
4. Enter the new PIN code and confirm it.
5. Click **Apply**.

Auto Validating PIN Code


You can enable or disable the auto validate PIN code function.

1. Click  .
2. Select **Enable/Disable** in the **Auto Validate** option button.
3. Enter the current PIN code.
4. Click **Apply**.

7. Mobile Network Settings

Click  to access the Mobile Network Settings page.

Setting the Preferred Mode and Band


1. Click  .
2. Select the preference of connection mode in the Preferred Mode list box.

Network Mode	Description
HSPA/UMTS (3G) preferred	This option is selected by default, and is in all cases the preferred selection: If an HSPA an/or UMTS (3G) network is available, the MIR850 will automatically register to this. This will in all cases guarantee the highest speeds available. If the HSPA/UMTS coverage is not present (any more), the MIR850 will automatically switch back to EDGE/GPRS, and again back to HSPA/UMTS when it's available again, all without breaking the connection to the Internet.
EDGE/GPRS (2G) preferred	This option is not preferred. The MIR850 will first register to slower 2G networks, which gives lower speeds. It will only switch to high speed HSPA/UMTS networks when the device drives out of 2G coverage. But this situation will (almost) never happen.
Only HSPA/UMTS (3G)	With this selection, the MIR850 will ONLY register to high-speed HSPA/UMTS (3G) networks. This gives high speeds and throughput, but if you drive out of 3G coverage, the MIR850 will not switch back any more to a slower EDGE/GPRS (2G) network. In that case, the connection to the Internet will be broken.
Only EDGE/GPRS (2G)	This option is not preferred. The MIR850 will only register to slower 2G networks, which gives lower speeds. In this selection, it will never register to high speed HSPA/UMTS networks.

- If the carrier provides only the 2G service and the preferred mode is configured as 3G only, you cannot access the Internet.
- If the carrier provides only the 3G service and the preferred mode is configured as 2G only, you cannot access the Internet.
- If the carrier provides neither the 3G nor 2G service, you cannot access the Internet regardless of the preferred mode.

1. Select the band to search the network in the **Band** list box.
2. Click **Apply**.

Configuring the Mode for Searching Network

1. Click .
2. Select the mode for searching the network.
 - **Auto**: The device automatically searches the network and registers with it.
 - **Manual**: You need to manually search the network and register with it.
3. Click **Apply**.
4. In Manual mode, select the searched network and click **Log on**.

8. Dial-up Settings


Click  to access the [Dial-up Settings](#) page.

Important: All relevant connection settings to for direct use of your MIR850 are already pre-configured in your MIR850 by KPN before you bought it. With these settings the MIR850 automatically makes a connection to the mobile network (of KPN) and to the Internet.

The already pre-configured settings from KPN are:

Profile Name	KPN Internet
Dial-up Number	*99#
PPP User Name	<empty>, not used
PPP Password	<empty>, not used
APN (Static)	fastinternet
IP-Address	Dynamic

Configuring the PPP Settings

1. Click  to access the **PPP Settings** page.
2. Enter the correct parameters.
 - **Profile List**: Select a profile from the established dial-up connection list. If the drop-down list is empty, you need to create a profile list.
 - **PPP Connection**: Select the dial-up connection mode.

Connection mode	Description
Auto	The device automatically connects to the Internet and does not disconnect when no data is transmitted.
On Demand	The device automatically connects to the Internet when data transmission exists. When the duration of no data transmission exceeds the maximum idle time, the device disconnects the Internet connection.
Manual	The device connects to the Internet after you click Connect on the connection page. For details, see “Accessing the Internet.”

- **PPP Authentication**: The service is provided by your ISP. For details, consult your ISP.
- **PPP Max Idle Time**: The duration of the PPP connection is in idle. In On Demand mode, if no data is transmitted in this duration, the PPP connection automatically disconnects.
- **PPP MTU**: It is the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the PPP connection. It is used to set the maximum number of bytes encapsulated in a single data frame.
- **PPP Max Dial Time**: Set the maximum waiting time when connecting to the Internet.

Managing the Profile List

Click  to access the **Profile Settings** page.

Description of the Interface

Parameter	Description
Profile list	Contains the names of all created profiles.
Profile Name	Enter a profile name when the text box is empty.
Dial-up Number/ PPP User Name/ PPP Password	Enter these three parameters provided by the internet service provider (ISP). The dial-up number is used to initiate the network call; the PPP user name and PPP password is used to obtain the service authorization provided by the ISP.
APN/IP Address:	Select the mode for obtaining the access point name (APN) and IP address. If the carrier provides the relevant parameters, select Static and enter their values. Otherwise, select Dynamic and the device automatically obtains them..

Creating a Profile

1. Enter the profile information in the text box according to the prompts.
2. Click **Save**.


Changing a Profile

1. Select a profile to be changed in the **Profile List** drop-down list. Relevant information is displayed in the corresponding text box.
2. Enter the profile information.
3. Click **Save**.

Deleting a Profile

1. Select a profile to be deleted in the **Profile List** drop-down list.
2. Click **Delete**.

9. DHCP Settings

Click  to access the **DHCP Settings** page, you can set the mode for assigning IP addresses in a LAN. DHCP automatically assigns IP addresses to the network devices. If you are using the DHCP server, you need to do the configurations on the PC connecting with the device. For details, see “Configuring the Network Connection”.


- **IP Address:** The default IP address of the device is **192.168.1.1**.
- **Subnet Mask:** The combination of the subnet mask and IP address enables the flexible sub netting.
By default, the subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.
- **DHCP Server:** It is used to assign IP addresses dynamically. If the DHCP server is **Enabled**, it can automatically assign IP addresses for PCs. It is recommended to select **Enabled** for the DHCP server.
- **Start IP Address/End IP Address:** It is used to define the IP address range that the host can use during the IP address assignment. For example, in the network segment 192.168.1.0/24, the default IP address of the device is 192.168.1.1. The host IP address can range from 192.168.1.2 to 192.168.1.254.
The minimum range is a single IP address.
- **DHCP Lease Time:** The DHCP server automatically assigns an IP address to each device connected to the network. When the leased time expires, the DHCP server checks whether the device is connected to the network. If the device is disconnected from the network, the server assigns the IP address to another device. Thus, the IP address is not wasted.

- The **Start IP Address** must be smaller than or equal to the **End IP Address**.
- If the **DHCP Server** is **Enabled**, the configurations of **Start IP Address**, **End IP address**, and **DHCP Lease Time** are valid; otherwise, you cannot configure them..

10.WLAN (WiFi) settings

Click  to access the [WLAN Settings](#) page.

Enabling or Disabling the WLAN

1. Click  to access the [WLAN Enable](#) page.
2. Select [Enable/Disable](#) to enable or disable the WLAN.
1. Click [Apply](#).

WLAN Basic Settings

Click  to access the [WLAN Basic Settings](#) page.

Selecting Interface IDs

[Wireless Interface](#): It refers to the SSID and MAC address, and is used to identify the wireless device.

SSID

- Entering a name (SSID) for your WLAN.
- Enabling or Disabling the [SSID Broadcast](#).

Enabling or Disabling the AP Isolation

- [On](#): The terminals (PCs) connecting to the device through the WLAN cannot communicate with each other.
- [Off](#): The terminals (PCs) connecting to the device through the WLAN can communicate with each other.

Selecting a Country

[Country](#): It is used to identify the country. Different countries have different standards on channel usage.

Selecting a WLAN Channel

[Channel](#): It refers to the channel that the device works with. If you do not know which channel to select, select [Auto](#) and the device can automatically search for the channel.

Configuring the 802.11 Mode

There are four available modes, as shown in the following table.

Modes	Description
54g Auto	The WLAN has the best compatibility in this mode.
54g Performance	The WLAN has the best performance in this mode.
54g LRS	If the device has difficulties in communicating with devices conforming to the IEEE 802.11b standards, select this mode.
802.11b Only	The device can only work in the low performance 802.11b standard network mode.
54g Only	The device can only work in the low performance 802.11g standard network mode.

Configuring the Transmission Rate

1. Select **Auto**, the device automatically searches the transmission rate.
2. Click **Apply** to submit the setting.

WLAN Advanced Settings

Click  to access the [WLAN Advanced Settings](#) page.

A security key can protect your WLAN from illegal data attacking. The security key of your wireless device must be consistent with that of the PC.


Configuring the 802.11 Authentication

- **Open:** Open system authentication. A user accessing the WLAN can choose [WEP](#), [WPA-PSK](#), or [WPA2-PSK](#) key to pass the authentication or choose [No](#) encryption to skip the authentication.
- **Shared:** Shared key authentication. It can use only [WEP](#). The user accessing the WLAN must use the [WEP](#) to authenticate.

Configuring the Encryption Mode

There are four encryption modes: No Encryption, WPA2-PSK, WPA-PSK, and WEP. For details, refer to “Configuring the WLAN Encryption Mode.”.

Configuring the MAC Filter

Click  to access the [WLAN MAC Filter](#) page. You can control and manage the clients accessing the WLAN, and improve the WLAN security performance.

MAC Restrict Mode

The following table shows the MAC address filter modes:

Parameter	Description
Disabled	The MAC address filter function is disabled.
Allow	The clients with addresses in the MAC Address list are allowed to connect with the device through the WLAN.
Deny	The clients with addresses in the MAC Address list are not allowed to connect with the device through the WLAN.

MAC Addresses

Enter MAC addresses in the list. The device can perform the access control over the clients whose MAC addresses are in the list.

WLAN Bridge

Click  to access the [WLAN Bridge](#) page.

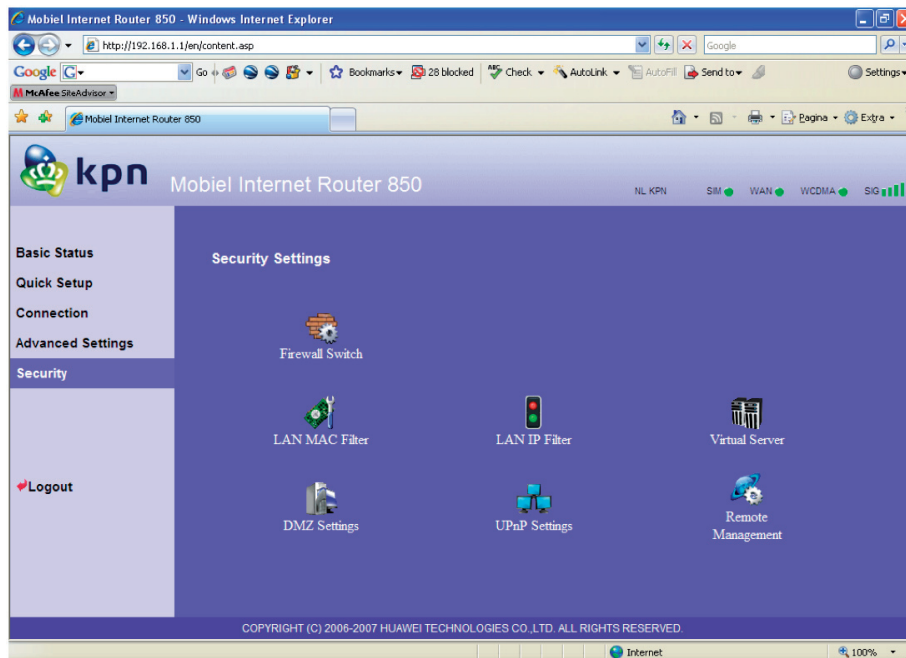
- **Preamble Type:** It has two options: [Long](#) and [Short](#). In the case that the client (PC) supports the [Short](#) type, the WLAN can have a better performance if it is [Short](#).
- **MAX Associations Limit:** It refers to the maximum number of connections. It is used to set the maximum number of concurrent WLAN users on the device.
- **Mode:** It refers to the WLAN accessing mode. The device can work in two modes, as shown in the following table. The default value is [Access Point](#).

Mode	Description
Wireless Bridge	It is used to connect two or more access points.
Access Point	The access points meeting the IEEE 802.11b/g standard or the wireless terminals can connect the wireless device.

- **Bridge Restriction:** It refers to the limitation to the peer MAC addresses. When it is [Disabled](#), the device can access all the remote bridges; when it is [Enabled](#), the device can only access the remote bridges that the addresses are in the address list.
- **Bridges:** It refers to the physical address of the remote peer bridge. The device supports the point-to-multipoint (PTM) bridge mode.
- **Peer MAC Address:** It refers to the physical address list of the remote peer bridges.
- **Link Status:** Up shows the successful connection and [Down](#) shows the failed connection.

11.Security settings

Click **Security**, you can configure the advanced security settings.



Firewall Switch

Your device has a true firewall that controls the incoming and outgoing data flow and protects your computer from illegal intrusion.

1. Click .
2. Select the **Enable the firewall (main switch of the firewall)** check box to enable the firewall.

- Only when the **Enable the firewall** check box is selected, the other functions such as the IP address filter function, the MAC address filter function, and the WAN port ping function are available.
- When the **Enable LAN MAC address filter** check box is selected, the default filter rules are available.

3. Select other options as required, and then click **Apply**.

LAN MAC Filter

Your device supports MAC filtering based on a list of either denied or allowed computers. A common method to restrict network access is to specify the Media Access Control (MAC) address.

To locate the MAC address in the Windows OS, choose **Start > Run**, and then enter **cmd**.
The command window is displayed, enter **ipconfig / all**, and then press **Enter**.
The MAC address is displayed as the **Physical Address**.

1. Click .
2. Select **MAC Filter Mode**.

Parameter	Description
Disabled	The MAC address filter function is disabled.
Allow	HThe clients with addresses in the MAC Address list are allowed to connect with the device through the WLAN.
Deny	The clients with addresses in the MAC Address list are not allowed to connect with the device through the WLAN.

3. Enter the MAC addresses of the clients and click **Apply**.

LAN IP Filter


You can configure the device to block specific IP address so that they cannot be accessed from computers in the local network.

Click  to access the **LAN IP Filter** page.

Adding an IP Address

1. Select the protocol and status.
2. Enter the IP address and corresponding port to be blocked from accessing the LAN.
3. Click **Ok**.

Changing an IP Address

1. Click  in the **Modification** column. The corresponding IP address filter is displayed.
2. Change the contents as required.
3. Click **Ok**.

Deleting an IP Address

Click  in the **Modification** column.

The corresponding IP address filter is deleted.

Validating an IP Filter

1. Add a new IP address or select a record in the IP address filter table.
2. Select **On** for **Status**.
3. Click **Ok**.
4. Click **Apply**.

Virtual Server

Your device supports the virtual server to enable external computers to access WWW, FTP, or other services provided by the LAN.

Click  to access the **Virtual Server** page.


Adding a Virtual Server

1. Select the protocol and status.
2. Enter values in the following text boxes:
 - **Name**: Enter a name to the service provided by the LAN.
 - **WAN Port**: Enter the WAN port of the LAN in which the computer provides services.
 - **IP Address**: Specify a computer in the LAN to provide services.
 - **LAN Port**: Enter the LAN port of the computer that provides services.
3. Click **Ok**.

You can also add a virtual server in the following way:

1. Select a port from the **Common Port** list. The Protocol, Status, Name, WAN Port, and LAN Port will be set as the default values. If required, you can change them.
2. Enter the IP Address.
3. Click **Ok**.

Changing a Virtual Server

1. Click  in the **Modification** column. The relevant virtual server is displayed.
2. Change the contents as required.
3. Click **Ok**.

Deleting a Virtual Server


Click  in the **Modification** column. The corresponding virtual server is deleted.

Validating a Virtual Server

1. Add a virtual server or select a record in the virtual server table.
2. Select **On** for **Status**.
3. Click **Ok**.
4. Click **Apply**.

DMZ Settings


If your PC cannot run network applications through the device, you can set the computer to access the Internet unlimitedly by configuring the IP address of the computer in the demilitarized zone (DMZ). However, the DMZ computer is not protected by the firewall. It is vulnerable to attack and may also put other computers in the home network at risk.

1. Click .
2. Select **Enabled /Disabled** for **DMZ Status** to enable or disable the DMZ service.
3. Enter the local IP address of the computer that is specified as a DMZ host.
4. Click **Apply**.

Only one computer can be specified as a DMZ host at a time.


UPnP Settings

The Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) service allows other network users to control your device's network features to realize the intelligent interconnection..

1. Click .
2. Select **Enabled/Disabled** for **UPnP Status** to enable or disable the UPnP service
3. Click **Apply**.

Remote Management

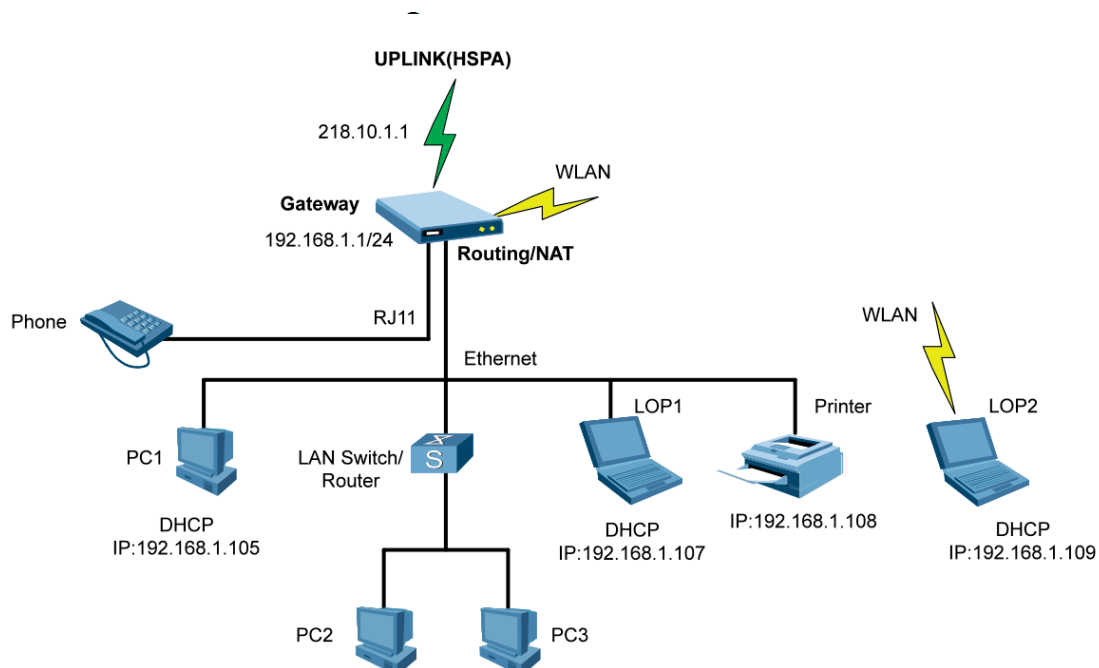
The remote web management allows the access and control of the device either from the home network or from the Internet. When you are on a trip, you can maintain your device through the remote web management service. It also allows your ISP to help you solve the device problems from a remote location.

1. Click .
2. Select **Enabled /Disabled** for **Remote Status** to enable or disable the service.
3. Enter the IP address that can access and control your device.
4. Click **Apply**.

12.Example of a Standard Network with your MIR850

You can create a small LAN with the 4 ethernet interfaces on your MIR850 and the WLAN interface. The MIR850 also supports external Hub's, ethernet-switches and routers. If you want to create a LAN with multiple PC's, you can extend the number of ethernet-connections with a standard hub or ethernet-switch.

In the drawing below, an example is given of your MIR850 in a small LAN, with multiple PC's in a SOHO environment:



13. Troubleshooting

What to do if a PC in the LAN cannot access the Internet?

1. If the power indicator is off, you need to check whether the power adapter is normally connected.
2. If the signal strength indicator is off, you need to check whether the area is covered by the network.
3. If the area is covered by the network, you need to check whether the network mode is correct.
For information about network mode, see “Mobile Network Settings”.
4. If the indicator of the Ethernet interfaces blinks, the corresponding Ethernet interface is normally connected. If the indicator is off, you need to check and ensure that the related Ethernet connection is normal.
5. You must configure the correct PPP user name and PPP password when you access the Internet through the device. Check whether they are correct, and see “Configuring PPP Profile Settings” for details.
6. If the DHCP service is disabled and the PC obtains the IP address dynamically, the PC also cannot access the Internet. You can change the mode to manually assign an IP address. See “Configuring the Network Connection”.
7. Check whether the driver of the network adapter is correctly installed.
8. If the preceding methods cannot solve the problem, please consult your service provider..

What to do if a PC in the WLAN cannot access the WLAN?

1. If interferences or shields near the device exist, you can adjust the position of the device.
When the signal strength is strong, you can move to the next step.
2. Check and record the following data on the network adapter of your PC: SSID, WEP type, and key.
3. Check and record the following data on the device: SSID, WEP type, and key.
4. Compare the recorded data, the SSID on the network adapter should be ANY or be the same as that on the device. The WEP type and key on the network adapter and device should be the same. Otherwise, you need to change the data on the network adapter.

What to do if I forgot the IP address of the LAN interface?

If you forgot the IP address of the LAN interface, you can enter <http://e.home> and log in to the management page when the PC obtains the IP address automatically.

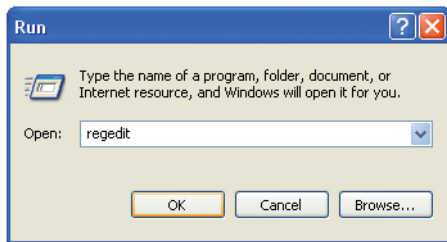
What to do if bridging between two devices is unsuccessful?

1. Make sure that the two devices work on the same channel. For details, see “Selecting a WLAN Channel”.
2. Make sure that the MAC address of one device is in the peer MAC address list of the other device.
For details, see “WLAN Bridge”.

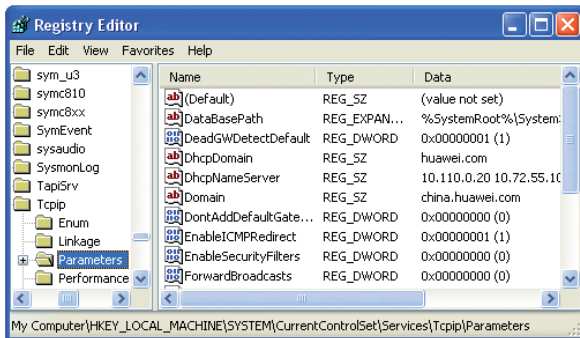
When the signal strength is normal, what to do if the downloading rate is low?

In this case, you need to set the value in the registry as follows:

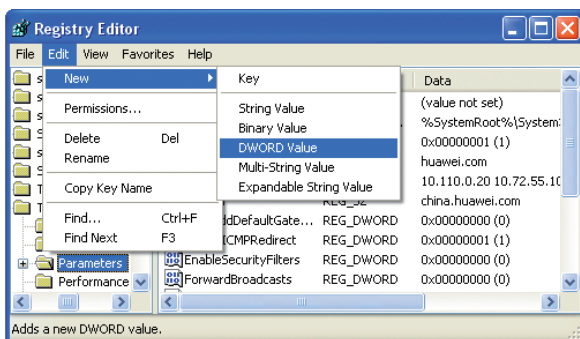
1. Choose **Start > Run**.
- 2 Enter **regedit** in the **Open** text box and then click **OK**.



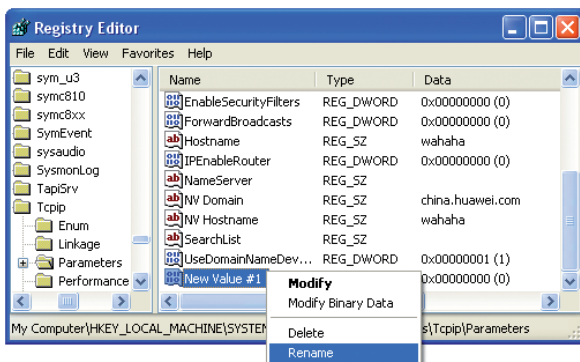
3. Select parameters in the following directory: `\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip`.



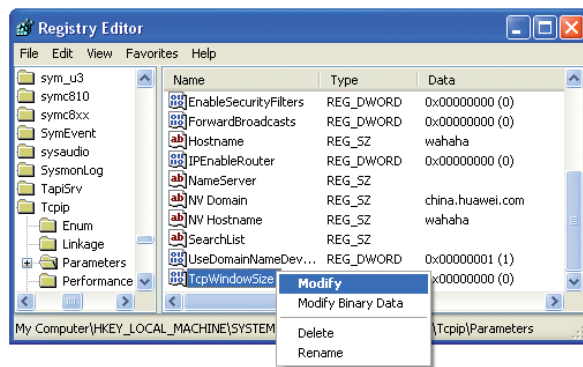
4. Choose **Edit > New > DWORD Value**.



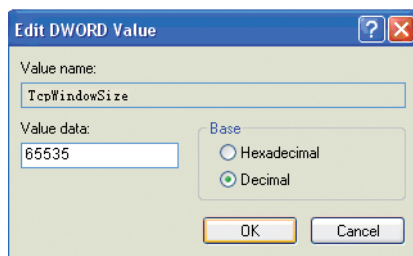
5. Rename **New Value #1** to **TcpWindowSize**.



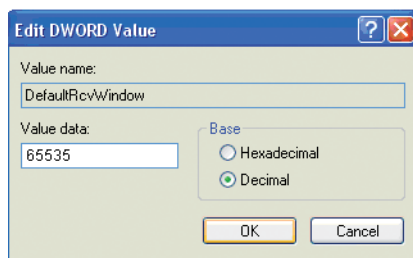
6. Right-click **TcpWindowSize** and then select **Modify**.



7. Select **Decimal** and enter 65535 in the **Value data** text box, and then click **OK**.



8. For the **DWORD Value** of **DefaultRcvWindow**, do the same operations as that of **TcpWindowSize**



14. Safety Information

Read the safety information carefully to ensure the correct and safe use of your wireless device.

Interference

- Do not use your wireless device if using the device is prohibited or when it cause danger or interference with electric devices.

Medical Device

- Do not use your wireless device and follow the rules and regulations set forth by the hospitals and health care facilities.
- Some wireless devices may affect the performance of the hearing aids. For any such problems, consult your service provider.
- If you are using an electronic medical device, consult the doctor or device manufacturer to confirm whether the radio wave affects the operation of this device.

Area with Inflammables and Explosives

To prevent explosions and fires in areas that are stored with inflammable and explosive devices, do not use your wireless device and observe the rules. Areas stored with inflammables and explosives include but are not limited to the following:

- Gas station
- Fuel depot (such as the bunk below the deck of a ship)
- Container/Vehicle for storing or transporting fuels or chemical products
- Area where the air contains chemical substances and particles (such as granule, dust, or metal powder)
- Area indicated with the “Explosives” sign
- Area indicated with the “Power off bi-direction wireless equipment” sign
- Area where you are generally suggested to stop the engine of a vehicle.

Traffic Security

- Observe local laws and regulations while using the wireless device. To prevent accidents, do not use your wireless device while driving.
- RF signals may affect electronic systems of motor vehicles. For more information, consult the vehicle manufacturer.
- In a motor vehicle, do not place the wireless device over the air bag or in the air bag deployment area. Otherwise, the wireless device may hurt you owing to the strong force when the air bag inflates.
- Observe the rules and regulations of airline companies. When boarding, switch off your wireless device. Otherwise, the radio signal of the wireless device may interfere with the plane control signals.

Safety of Children

Do not allow children to use the wireless device without guidance. Small and sharp components of the wireless device may cause danger to children or cause suffocation if children swallow the components.

Environment Protection

Observe the local regulations regarding the disposal of your packaging materials, used wireless device and accessories, and promote their recycling.

WEEE Approval

The wireless device is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive 2002/96/EC (WEEE Directive).

RoHS Approval

The wireless device is in compliance with the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS Directive).

Laws and Regulations bservance

Observe laws and regulations when using your wireless device. Respect the privacy and legal rights of the others.

Care and Maintenance

It is normal that your wireless device gets hot when you use or charge it. Before you clean or maintain the wireless device, stop all applications and disconnect the wireless device from your PC.

- Use your wireless device and accessories with care and in clean environment.
Keep the wireless device from a fire or a lit cigarette.
- Protect your wireless device and accessories from water and vapor and keep them dry.
- Do not drop, throw or bend your wireless device.
- Clean your wireless device with a piece of damp and soft antistatic cloth.
Do not use any chemical agents (such as alcohol and benzene), chemical detergent, or powder to clean it.
- Do not leave your wireless device and accessories in a place with a considerably low or high temperature.
- Use only accessories of the wireless device approved by the manufacture.
Contact the authorized service center for any abnormality of the wireless device or accessories.
- Do not dismantle the wireless device or accessories. Otherwise, the wireless device and accessories are not covered by the warranty.

Emergency Call

This wireless device functions through receiving and transmitting radio signals. Therefore, the connection cannot be guaranteed in all conditions. In an emergency, you should not rely solely on the wireless device for essential communications.

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

Your wireless device is a radio transmitter and receiver. It is designed not to exceed the limits for exposure to radio waves recommended by international guidelines. These guidelines were developed by the independent scientific organization ICNIRP and include safety margins designed to assure the protection of all persons, regardless of age and health. The guidelines use a unit of measurement known as the Specific Absorption Rate, or SAR. The SAR limit for wireless devices is 2.0 W/kg and the highest SAR value for this device when tested complied with this limit.

Body Worn Operation

Important safety information regarding radiofrequency radiation (RF) exposure. To ensure compliance with RF exposure guidelines the device must be used with a minimum of 1.5 cm separation from the body. Failure to observe these instructions could result in your RF exposure exceeding the relevant guideline limits.

Regulatory Information

The following approvals and notices apply in specific regions as noted.

CE Approval (European Union) The wireless device is approved to be used in the member states of the EU. The wireless device is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of the Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive 1999/5/EC (R&TTE Directive).

Federal Communications Commission Notice (United States): Before a wireless device model is available for sale to the public, it must be tested and certified to the FCC that it does not exceed the limit established by the government-adopted requirement for safe exposure.

The SAR limit adopted by the USA and Canada is 1.6 watts/kilogram (W/kg) averaged over one gram of tissue. The highest SAR value reported to the FCC for this device type was compliant with this limit.

FCC Statement

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

* This device should be installed and operated with a minimum distance of 20 cm between the radiator and your body when using it via USB cable

15. Abbreviations

3G	The Third Generation of Mobile communication
A	
AC	Alternating Current
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
AP	Access Point
APN	Access Point Name
C	
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
D	
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DNS	Domain Name Server
DL	Downlink (Download)
E	
EDGE	Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution
G	
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GGSN	Gateway GPRS Support Node
H	
HSPA	High Speed Packet Access
HSDPA	High Speed Downlink Packet Access
HSUPA	High Speed Uplink Packet Access
HLR	Home Location Register
I	
IP	Internet Protocol
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
L	
LAN	Local Area Network
LED	Light Emitting Diode
L2TP	Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol
M	
MIR 850	Mobile Internet Router 850
MSC	Mobile Switching Center

N

NAT	Network Address Translation
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P

PCS	Personal Communication Systems
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
POTS	Plain Old Telephone Service
PPTP	Point to Point Tunneling Protocol

R

RTT	Radio Transmission Technology
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S

SOHO	Small Office Home Office
SCP	Service Control Point
SGSN	Serving GPRS Support Node
SDRAM	Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory

T

TKIP	Temporal Key Integrity Protocol
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U

UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
UL	Uplink (Upload)

V

VLR	Visitor Location Register
VPN	Virtual Private Network

W

WAN	Wide Area Network
WEP	Wired Equivalent Privacy
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
WPA	Wi-Fi Protected Access
WPA2	Wi-Fi Protected Access version 2
WCDMA	Wideband CDMA
WI-FI	Wireless Fidelity

